

SURVIVORS DESCRIBE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE

Believed Mouth of Canal Was
Blocked and Every Gun on
Mole Destroyed.

STAR SHELLS SHOW UP SHIP

Every Battery in Neighborhood Con-
centrates Fire on Cruiser, but
Vessel Continues and Puts Land-
ing Party Ashore.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 24.—Not only was the mouth of the canal at Zeebrugge blocked, but the British sailors and marines who participated in the raid on the German submarine bases believe they destroyed every gun on the mole, demolished the sheds throughout its entire length and blew up large stores of munitions contained in the sheds, according to stories given by the survivors to the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at a Kentish port. Until they were within a half mile of the harbor of Zeebrugge no ships in the attacking force had picked up the light on the mole. The attacking ship which started for the mole followed by muffled calls of "good luck" from the ship's companies of the escorting fleet outside the harbor had scarcely got within sight of the light when it was discovered by the Germans. Star shells instantly pierced the thick haze, showing up the cruisers as clearly as though it had been daylight.

In one second it seemed as if every battery in the neighborhood had concentrated its fire on the cruiser. How she was able to get ahead none of those watching her understood. Great seventeen-inch shells and others of smaller caliber flew around her like hail. She was apparently hit by some of the small ones, but she plugged ahead and was seen to turn the corner of the mole and gain the inside of the harbor. The German fire apparently was deflected from her vital parts by the intervening structure of the mole and most of the damage done was above the water line.

ATTACKERS TAKEN FOR AMERICANS

Disregarding all that had happened, the cruiser went up to the mole and landed a large party of blue-jackets and marines. The German defenders conceived the idea that their assailants were Americans, and according to some of the survivors, this cry was heard: "It's the Americans! It's the Yankees!"

Some of the Germans bolted en masse from the nearest batteries, leaving their guns to the British. The guns were destroyed one by one while others in the landing party dealt with the sheds and munition stores with flame throwers.

CANAL GATES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

Apparently under cover of this operation, continues the account sent by the Daily Chronicle's correspondent, the concrete laden cruisers, with which it was intended to block the channels made their way through the harbor accompanied, as far as it can be ascertained, by only one submarine. As they approached the entrance, they anchored, swung around on the cables, and, according to the testimony of one of the observers, were sunk within twenty-three minutes. One of the destroyers or submarines exploded a charge at the gates of the lock to the Bruges Canal and they are believed to have been destroyed.

Meanwhile four destroyers entered the harbor and cruised around, making observations, but were unable to take part in the battle.

When the attacking ship and its landing party had completed their work the sailors and marines were taken aboard again despite the damaged condition of the cruiser, which then began to make its way out of the harbor.

ONE BIG SHELL INJURES VESSEL'S STEERING GEAR

One of the seventeen-inch shells out of the hundreds of various calibers fired at the cruiser got well home in her upper works. Her steering gear was injured and she signaled an escort ship to show her the way out, but before help arrived she had found her way out and taken her place under her own steam behind the lines of protecting cruisers.

One man who watched the operation from an escorting ship said to the Daily Chronicle's correspondent:

"When we saw the damage she had suffered it seemed scarcely possible that she was able to keep afloat. The men below must have worked like trojans for she was throwing flames ten feet high from her funnels and she made the fastest time she probably ever accomplished."

The narrator described the combined noise of the German gunfire and the explosions on the mole as a ten-fold yell. He added:

"We were only four or five hundred yards away from the point the mole, but were afraid to fire a shot lest we reveal our exact whereabouts to the enemy. Apparently he nearly judged it, for he threw any number of shells around us. At a moderate estimate, between 3,000 and 4,000 shells were fired at the attacking squadron."

GERMANS CLUBBED AS THEY COME ON DECK

The German destroyer, which was sunk was rammed amidships and torpedoed. Those who returned to the Kentish port also say that boarders rushed on the German destroyers anchored in the harbor, taking them completely by surprise. Some of the Germans hurried up to the hatchways in their night clothes, but before they could reach the decks the British sailors knocked them on the head with clubs and rifles and sent them tumbling down the hatchways.

Curiosity is expressed as to the fate of the crews of the two old submarines which were assigned to blow up the piling at the approach to the mole at Zeebrugge. Their devotion to duty appeal to the imagination of the writers, for it is assumed that they voluntarily accepted almost certain death and that only by something akin to a miracle could those who remained aboard the explode the charges have survived.

Stories of survivors who have arrived at Dover flushed with belief in the full success of the expedition are not corroborated in every detail by the

Marine Describes Zeebrugge Fight

British Entered Harbor in
Pitch Darkness—Many
Huns Accounted For.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 24.—A young marine, who took part in the fighting on the mole at Zeebrugge described his experiences to a Central News correspondent at a Kentish port as follows:

"We certainly had a hot time. I shall never forget it. It was all pitch dark until we got right into the harbor, and then the place suddenly became light with star shells and the fun started."

"Looming big ahead of us was a German destroyer, evidently getting under way. We put on full speed ahead and rammed her amidships, cutting her in half. As she sank we steamed alongside the mole quickly, put out gangways and rushed on to the mole. By that time it was raining hard."

"The first thing my party encountered was a giant German, who came out of the darkness and lunged at our nearest man. Before he could get in a blow our captain knocked him on the head with his truncheon, and he sank down dead."

"Next we saw another German destroyer, tied up on the other side of the mole. This we destroyed. We knocked on the head all who attempted to oppose our progress. Then came an order to charge along the mole. We rushed ahead, bayoneting or shooting all we came across."

"By this time we were fairly road and in high glee. The noise of the firing, mingling of the shouts and cries of the men was terrific. It was a slaughter."

The marine said that when the order came to return to the ship they retraced their steps along the mole, which was littered with the dead and dying, and re-embarked safely.

official account. The reported destruction of the lock gates and the consequent draining of the Bruges Canal lack confirmation. If substantiated this presumably would be the greatest achievement of the raiding squadron.

Estimates of the time the Germans will need to remove obstructions from the channel and repair the damaged mole vary. Some assume that many days will intervene, others many weeks, while still others seem to suppose that the damage cannot be repaired for a very long time.

WORK STARTED ON PLANT TO BUILD CONCRETE SHIPS

At Least Eight Tankers Will Be Built
at New Shipyard in Wilmington, N. C.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 24.—Construction of the first government yard for building concrete ships was begun today at Wilmington, N. C. In six weeks the four ways of the yards will be completed, and the first ships will be launched in October under the terms of the contract with the Liberty Shipbuilding Company, acting as agent for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The site chosen for the first concrete shipbuilding yard on the Atlantic coast and the only yard in America devoted exclusively to construction of concrete ships, covers a third of a square mile in area, with a mile of water front. At least eight concrete ships will be built in the yard, four of 3,000 tons, and four of the 7,500-ton type, which will displace the smaller ships as soon as designs are prepared. The ships will be tankers, the first of concrete ever built.

STRIKE TIES UP TRACTION LINES IN DETROIT, MICH.

Major Gives Notice That Unless Men
Are Back Thursday, City Will
Take Action.

DETROIT, April 24.—Detroit's street car system is tied up to-day by a walk-out of motormen and conductors. Mayor Marx, after a conference with officials of the Detroit Railway, said that if the carmen did not call it off by to-morrow, the city would take summary action to move the cars. They will be manned by troopers of the State police, if necessary, he said.

Serious delay to work in many Detroit factories engaged in war work is threatened by a continuance of the strike. The strike was precipitated by the walkout of about 500 of the carmen who rebelled against the officials of their union, deposed them and called a strike on all lines.

TOLD OF TROOP MOVING

Lieutenant Carrington Consequently Is
Sentenced to Lose Five Num-
bers of His Grade.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—For telling a friend that the naval ship upon which he was serving was to sail for Europe soon with troops on board, Lieutenant Walter S. Carrington has been sentenced by a general court-martial to lose five numbers in his grade. A plea that the information divulged by Lieutenant Carrington was incorrect was not sustained by the naval authorities, who held that an order prohibiting discussion of questions relating to the movement of naval or military forces must be broadly interpreted.

W. R. HUDSON NAMED

Norfolk Man Appointed General Super-
intendent of the Seaboard Air
Line Railway.

NORFOLK, Va., April 24.—W. R. Hudson, former general superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, has been appointed general superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, with headquarters at Hampton, N. C. He succeeds R. S. Marshall, resigned.

Cotton Exchange to Close

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Notice was given to-day that the New Orleans Cotton Exchange will be closed at 11 o'clock Friday morning, in observance of Liberty Loan Day.

At Your Elbow

At your telephone. Call Randolph 1. repeat to the Want Ad. taker what you want to say. Quick, easy, and sure results.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT TELLS OF AMERICAN VALOR

Colonel Recounts Traces of Hand-to-
Hand Fighting in Ren-
neres Wood.

NINE OF TWENTY-THREE LEFT

Offered Opportunity to Escape, Sam-
mies Refused to Accept, but Bat-
tled Foe Until All Were Over-
powered by Larger Forces.

(By Associated Press.)
WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, April 23.—The valor and steadfastness of the American troops during the German attack at Seicheprey last Saturday is given unstinted praise by the French troops on the same front. This admiration for the fighting qualities of his transatlantic comrades is demonstrated in a report forwarded to the general command, by the colonel of a French infantry regiment which took part in the Seicheprey engagement.

"I visited Renneres wood after the counterattack, in which the position was recaptured, and examined the situation in detail," says the report. "Everywhere traces of hand-to-hand fighting show that the American soldiers, despite two hours of heavy bombardment by large-caliber guns, defended themselves valiantly."

"In the vicinity between the front trenches and the communication trench connecting the Jure and Renneres wood, two American machine gunners died fighting on their weapons, after covering the ground around with German dead. The enemy suffered great losses, thanks to this heroic resistance."

"Everywhere there are signs of German wounded having been carried off, while many German bodies remain because the retreating enemy was unable to remove them. Numbers of these dead belong to German storming detachments."

FRENCH SOLDIERS PRAISE COMRADES FROM WEST

The French soldiers who joined in the fight declare that the Americans displayed a splendid spirit of combat. They relate that north of Seicheprey the American detachment was separated into small groups, and was cut off from the company to which it belonged throughout the entire fight.

Behind the Americans and on their left flank were German units, but they could have retired on the right. However, they decided to stick and fight, which they did, with wonderful valor, notwithstanding the incessant enemy bombardment and rifle fire. Numerous hand-to-hand combats were fought in the course of this long struggle, from which the Americans found themselves obliged to retire toward nightfall, but only after destroying their machine guns.

In Seicheprey, a squad of Americans found several cases of grenades, with which they succeeded in putting up a terrific fight and holding out the entire day on the northern extremity of the village. They refused to surrender when summoned to do so, and at the end of the fighting only nine out of the original twenty-three were left. A group, surprised by the Germans and half-stunned by a blow from a grenade, seized a rifle and continued firing until he fell dead.

RESCUE PARTY DASHES THROUGH BARRAGE FIRE

Toward evening a hospital, which had been established in Seicheprey, was blown up along with the doctors and ambulance men. The chief surgeon of the American regiment, engaged hurriedly to the spot with French and American ambulance cars as soon as he learned of the occurrence. The rescue party passed through a severe barrage fire, but eventually reached the village, where they tended to the wounded for many hours, under a heavy enemy fire.

An American Lieutenant, with only six men, patrolled 600 yards of the front during the entire day, and maintained communication with the battalions on his right and left. Many other incidents of bravery are recorded by the French, but details are not obtainable.

LUTHERANS GIVE SUPPORT

Figures Show That 20,000 of That
Religious Belief Are Serving
United States.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, April 24.—Lutheran churches and congregations throughout the country are wholeheartedly supporting the ideals of America and "doing more than their share" in the war, the Rev. J. W. Miller, of Fort Wayne, Ind., said in addressing several hundred ministers who assembled here to-day attending the annual synod of the Atlantic District of the Lutheran Church.

"To-day there are more than 20,000 young Lutheran men in the army and the navy," Mr. Miller said.

DO SOMETHING FOR THAT COUGH

Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey will prove
ideal treatment.

A neglected cough may lead to such dangerous bronchial or lung ailments that proper attention with Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey cannot be begun too promptly.

You can absolutely depend on this remedy as it has proved effective in thousands of cases where a hacking cough, difficult breathing, inflammation or hoarseness were involved. Its balsam and healing ingredients soothe the throat, loosen the phlegm, the antiseptic properties check the cold germs and feverish or grippiness are promptly allayed.

Take Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey at once, not only for quick and gratifying relief for all distressing symptoms, but to prevent serious after-effects. Still sold at 25c by all druggists.—Adv.

**Dr. Bell's
Pine-Tar-Honey
for Coughs & Colds**

Roll of Honor

List Showing Men Who Were
Killed or Injured on
French Soil.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The casualty list to-day contained forty-three names, divided as follows: killed in action, six; died of wounds, three; died of disease, eleven; wounded severely, ten; wounded slightly, thirteen.

Lieutenant Neville Wheat is the only officer named in to-day's casualty list. He was slightly wounded. The list follows:

Killed in action—Sergeants Joshua K. Broadhead, Orville G. Fuller, Corporal Frank P. Gordon, Privates Charles W. Foote, Roger Wilson.

Died of wounds—Corporal Frank D. Brooks, Wagoner John C. Burwell, Private Charles R. Knutson.

Died of disease—Sergeant James A. Mulligan, Privates Giuseppe Baldi, Clarence Bashaw, Leroy Cook, Ben Newell, Ora Newton Eld, John W. Tweten, Winfred H. Vaux, Karl Wagman, John Hodges Weston, Donald H. Munn.

Wounded severely—Corporal Vinat B. Rideout, Privates Steve Adams, Horridas Desroche, John W. Gomininski, William E. Loper, Edward H. Monahan, Thomas Morrison, Louis H. Palmer, Garrard Stallings, Carl W. Witham.

Wounded slightly—Lieutenant Renville Wheat, Battalion Sergeant-Major Joseph E. Houseworth, Jr., Sergeant "Charley" Cook, Corporal D. H. Hurl, D. Multhead, Bugler Frederick D. Hurl, Earl H. Ramage, Walter E. Cheever, Raymond E. Crowell, John Crawley, William J. Graham, Gaze Guerney, Anthony Kowalczyk, John R. Stoddard.

GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE NEUTRALITY

Twenty-Nine Hindus, Former German
Consular Officers and Business
Men in Plot.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Twenty-nine persons, Hindus, former German consular officers, business men and others, were found guilty early to-day by a jury in the Federal court of conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States, through plots to foment revolution against British rule in India.

Thirty were on trial, and the only verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of John F. Craig, head of the Craig shipbuilding yards, Long Beach, Cal.

The German defendants are not entitled to bail, Judge W. C. Van Fleet ruled, and were ordered interned pending sentence, which will be passed next Tuesday.

PASS GLASS MEASURE

Virginia Representative Has Bill Lim-
iting Amount Banks May Invest
in Office Buildings.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The House to-day passed a bill by Representative Glass, of Virginia, limiting the amount national banking associations may invest in a bank or office building and site to not more than its paid in and unimpaired capital stock. Other provisions would require directors of a national bank to qualify within sixty days after their selection, would authorize the signature of bank officers to notes of issue to be engraved as well as written and would require banking associations going into liquidation to deposit with the Treasury within ninety days instead of six months, money sufficient to meet outstanding circulation.

Telephone Companies' Earnings.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Leading telephone companies last year earned \$75,000,000, or \$5,000,000 less than in 1916, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported to-day. Operating revenues were \$311,575,000, about \$24,000,000 more than the year before, but expenses increased heavily. Taxes were \$22,000,000, or \$5,000,000 more than the year previous.

NEW CALOMEL IS WHOLLY DELIGHTFUL

Calomels, the new harmless and nauseous calomel, may now be obtained at almost any good drug store. As a liver-cleanser and system-purifier, the new Calomels are even more effective than the old style calomel, yet there is not the slightest danger, nausea nor unpleasantness.

One Calomel at bedtime, with a swallow of water—that's all. Next morning you awake feeling fine, with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please, fruits, acids or anything. There is not the slightest danger nor interference with your work. Calomels are sold only in original, sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Your druggist will refund your money if you are not delighted—he recommends them.—Adv.

That NEW CAR Is Made by an Old, Experienced Maker.

Nothing untried or experimental about that new car. It comes from the great establishment of this country's foremost maker of automobiles. BUT—it IS NEW, in standard of BEAUTY, in POWER, in COMFORTABLE RIDING.

Watch for these little ads. for date of arrival.

Lininger-Alsop Co., Inc.
Auto Supplies 207 W. Broad St.



PRESIDENT TELLS KING HE OPPOSES NEW WAR

Is Firmly Set Against Hostilities
With Turkey and Bulgaria
at This Time.

PREPARED TO GIVE REASONS

Safety of Americans in Two Coun-
tries Believed to Be Chief Causes
for Mr. Wilson's Stand—Senators
Will See Him.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 24.—Definite opposition to a declaration of war on Bulgaria and Turkey at this time was indicated by President Wilson to-day at a conference with Senator King, of Utah, who recently introduced a resolution calling for war with both countries.

Senator King sought the President's views as a result of debate in the Senate yesterday on a resolution by Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, asking the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for immediate action on the King resolution.

Senator King announced after the conference that he would not press his resolution at this time.

The Brandegee resolution was laid aside yesterday after the debate, although several Senators announced they were willing to vote for a war declaration.

Senator King declined to discuss the President's views, but from other Senators it was learned that the President was ready to present his reasons for opposing present action. Arrangements were made for members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee soon to call upon the President.

Considerations of diplomacy and safety of Americans in Bulgaria and Turkey, particularly the latter, are understood to have prompted the President's decision. There is reason to hope it was said, that both Turkey and Bulgaria may yet drop out as belligerents. The administration was reported to have information that if it were possible Turkey, as well as Bulgaria, would be glad to take advantage of an opportunity to break away from the central powers.

In view of these considerations Senators were advised that the President believes the technical advantage of formal declarations of war with Turkey and Bulgaria would not outweigh the advantages which may later possibly accrue to the allies.

So earnest was the President reported in his opposition to declarations of war that he was said to be ready to give his reasons by personal appearance.

ance either before the Senate in executive session or the Foreign Relations Committee. The President was said to be opposed, however, to making public the information, and arrangements were made for the committee to call on him.

SCHWAB GETS MANY HOMES

Serves Notice on West Philadelphia
Families That They Will Have
To Get Out.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—"This property commanded by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. No trespassing." The above sign was discovered on some 500 households at West Philadelphia upon their front doors to-day. Charles M. Schwab, appointed director-general of the fleet corporation, to get ships built, had thus served notice upon tenants and owners that their homes were required to house 1100 island workmen. Thirty days have been allowed for the families to move.

Asks for Jute Bags.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—General Alvaro Obregon, of Mexico, asked the State Department to-day to facilitate the export of jute bags from the United States to his ranch in Senora. The general conferred with Counselor Polk, who promised to do what he could.

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

All druggists. Soap M. Ointment S. & G. Tablets M. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Dept. E. Boston.

YOUR EYES TROUBLE YOU AND YET

Your Eyes May Trouble You, And Yet

you persistently refuse to have your eyes examined. Do you know that most headaches, nervous exhaustion, dizzy spells and even much grayer conditions are often corrected by use of the proper glasses?

So if you find it necessary to squint and wrinkle the forehead while knitting, sewing or reading, have your eyes examined at once.

The proper Glasses will smooth out more wrinkles in a week than your cold cream can or will in a month. And Glasses will keep the wrinkles out much longer.



S. Ullman's Son, Inc.
(United States Food Administration License No. G-17843).
1820-1822 East Main Street.
506 East Marshall Street.

KODAKS.
211 E. Broad St., Richmond.
144 Granby Street, Norfolk.

What Is Uncle Sam's Promise to Pay?

By ARCHER G. JONES

When you work for a week and on Friday or Saturday receive your pay-envelope, what do you get?

Unless you are paid in coin, which is rare in these days, all that you get for your week of toil is Uncle Sam's promise to pay—one, two, five and ten-dollar paper certificates, "bills" drawn on the Treasury of the United States, payable in silver or gold, to the "bearer on demand." (Read one of your bills and see.) So that what you call salary or wages is not actual money at all, but only Uncle Sam's promise to pay you the actual money—silver or gold—in exchange for the bills "on demand."

What is a Liberty Bond? Like paper currency, it has no value apart from Uncle Sam's promise to pay. It differs from the paper currency in your pocket in only two ways.

First, it is Uncle Sam's promise to pay at a specified future date—not "on demand."

Second, Liberty Bonds bear interest; paper money—even gold money—does not.

Keep \$100 in gold in your purse for a year and it stays one hundred dollars. It does not grow.

Keep a \$100 bond of the Third Liberty Loan for a year and it becomes \$104.25. It grows.

There you have the two sole differences between the bills in your pay-envelope and Liberty Bonds. Both are worthless paper certificates made valuable by Uncle Sam's promise to pay their face value—the bills "on demand," without interest; the bonds at a future specified time with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.

There is no difference in the safety and security of Government bonds and bills.

All paper currency is worthless in itself. It is nothing but paper printed with several colors of ink. Your paper currency or "money" is simply evidence that silver and gold—the only money recognized and accepted by all the nations of the earth—is in Uncle Sam's Treasury; its only value is that it bears Uncle Sam's promise to pay to the bearer on demand, in real money, the face value of the bill.

If Uncle Sam cannot pay his Liberty Bonds when due, you may as well tear up the paper money you have in your pocket or in the bank. If he can't pay his bonds he can't pay his bills. They stand or fall together, whether YOU buy a bond or not. But if you want the bills you save to be worth anything to your children, then you'd better start buying bonds to-day.

"But," you say, "there's a difference you haven't mentioned. I can spend my bills whenever I please—in a business emergency or in case of sickness—but not my bonds."

Wrong.

Your doctor or grocer or dry goods merchant, you may be sure, will accept your bond in case of necessity for exactly its cost to you. Or if you wish only to borrow on it, any bank—whether you know the banker or not—will gladly lend you on your bond, for as long a time as you wish, as much money as you need, up to within a dollar or two of what you pay for it. Or if you wish to sell outright, any bank at any time will gladly pay you, for bonds of the Third Liberty Loan, within a dollar or two of what you paid for it, and almost certainly the full face value of the bond. Finally, if you purchase a fifty or a hundred-dollar bond on the installment plan, and because of sickness or other misfortune cannot continue to pay, the bank through which you are buying the bond will gladly return to you exactly the amount you have paid and purchase the bond itself, thus relieving you of loss and further responsibility.

Thus, you see, you are in every way protected. You can spend your bond as if it were a fifty or hundred-dollar bill, if necessary—though the Government hopes that buyers will retain their bonds. You are not "taking chances" in buying bonds; you are simply swapping Uncle Sam's promise to pay "on demand" for his promise to pay at a future date—and he pays you for waiting 4½ per cent a year.

Don't be a slacker. Buy your Liberty Bond to-day.

American National Bank

OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

We Will Help You Do Your Part--This Is
Your Business As Well As Ours.